ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Diabetic patients with foot ulcers constitute the majority of the hospital admissions. The number of admissions to hospitals for foot related complications is increased and the limbs amputated are more than those lost in both world wars. This is of great socioeconomic importance as majority of them are in the prime earning age group and are poor. The treatment of foot ulcers needs frequent surgical consultations vascular surgery is one of the recent specialization .the aim of this study is to study the percentage of lower limb ischemia in patients with diabetic foot. To study the Efficacy of the lower limb revascularization procedures, open and endovascular and conventional medical management in ischemic diabetic foot. To study the role of antiplatelet and anticoagulant agents in ischemic diabetic foot. To study the percentage of patients with diabetic foot prevented from Amputations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The clinical material for this study consisted of **150 cases** of Diabetic foot patients admitted in the surgical wards of Thanjavur Medical College Hospital,Thanjavur during the period September 2016 to September 2017. The various data were collected and recorded. In the proforma, name and age of the patient, sex, occupation complaints and history in detail were obtained and recorded. Past history of diabetes, hypertension, tuberculosis and ischemic heart disease were enquired into. Smoking and alcohol history were elicited with special reference. Study design and protocols designed and followed, patients were treated accordingly.

CONCLUSION

The overall Results shows that the patients who had angiographic assessment and management in diabetic foot patients had good wound healing, relieved of ischemia and less amputation rates. . This study had shown incidence of Arterial involvement and success rate of revascularization procedure and Antiplatelet in those patients with peripheral vascular disease

KEYWORDS

Diabetes ,angiography, stenting, revascularization,antiplatelets